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P. S.-Special for Monday: Odd size and broken lots Ladies' Shirt Waists, worth from \$1.25 to \$2. Monday only, choice 75c.

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NOTORIOUS GUS RAHKE.

Arrested for Assaulting an Eighteen-Year-Old Boy.

The notorious Gus Rahke figured in an episode last evening which added to his reputation and resulted in his arrest for drunkenness and assault and battery. Rahke, with many others, went to Blue River Park yesterday, and from the indigers, beer flowed more freely there yesterday than it did in this city. On the excursion was a boy, George Donahue, who is about eighteen years of age. At times Rahke has enjoyed the company of boys at his gambling dives, but yesterday being he wanted no boys around He told Donahue as much, and made his wishes more impressive by the use of some inguage which shocked even some of the llue-river excursionists. On the returning train Donahue demanded an apology, for he felt as if his honor had been wounded. Rake told him to "go lose himself." After arriving in this city Rahke boarded a car. Donahue again demanded an apology. The heat by this time had commenced to cause the hear which Pahka had drunk to fee the beer which Rahke had drunk to ferment, and he was in no good humor. He grabbed Donahue by the collar and slapped him across the head until the boy's face was covered with blood. Rahke says the boy threatened "to cut his liver out," and as he prizes his liver highly, he acted in self-defense. Patrolmen Roney and Mountain arrested Rahke and the boy, and, as one of the officers said, "Gus could whip three kids like Donahue."

SLEPT NEAR A STANDING SPRAY.

One Tramp's Experience in the Courthouse Yard. These warm nights the police meet many

"sleepers" who find it more comfortable to rest under some tree or on some grass plot than to be shut up in a close room. An effort is being made to prevent these sleepers from camping in the courthouse and Statehouse yards, but every night it is necessary to drive some from these places. Many of the sleepers are bums, Early yesterday morning a typical loafer was found snoring in the courthouse yard not far from a standing spray, left going for the benefit of the grass. The man was in a delightfully cool place, but he was nearer water than he had been for many a day. Two of the officers shuft off the water, moved the spray near the sleeping tramp and then turned it on again. For two or three minutes the man lay quietly, with the water falling on him. Presently be began to stir, and picking up his coat which he had been utilizing for a pillow he made for shelter, declaring "that shower came up mighty sudden."

HIS WIFE GRABBED THE REINS.

She Jerked the Horse in Front of the

Yesterday afternoon Patrick Graney and his wife hired a buggy from Thomas Brock, a Virginia-avenue liveryman, and started out for a ride. While passing down Virginia avenue Graney started to cross the street, but saw that an electric car was coming, and too close to cross ahead of it. He pulled the horse up sharply and was out of danger, but his wife became frightened and grabbed the reins, or rather one of them, and pulled hard on it, pulling the horse in front of the car. The car struck the horse fairly on the side and knocked it against a pole, not with much force, however, for the motorman had seen the danger and the car was almost at a standstill. The horse was not injured, but the buggy was badly mashed up. Neither of the occupants was injured.

Brass and Iron Bedsteads .- Wm. L. Elder.

A VIEW OF OPTIMISM

PRESIDENT BUTLER'S BACCALAURE-ATE SERMON AT BUTLER.

Rev. Mr. Comfort's Sermon at Irvington-President Stott, of Franklin, Also Prenches.

A large audience heard the annual baccalaureate address, delivered in the college chapel, at Butler College, by President Butler, yesterday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. The platform was beautifully decorated with palms and other plants. Dr. A. R. Benton presided. Music was furnished by a quartet composed of Misses Georgia Galvin, May Reeves and Messrs. T. M. Iden and S. H. Shank. The nineteen members of the senior class occupied the front seats of the chapel. After music and prayer President Butler delivered his parting ad-

The topic was "Optimism or Pessimism." The sermon was one of the most beautiful ever delivered in an Indiana college. By way of introduction President Butler stated that the subject of his address had been suggested by the text, "All that a man hath will he give for his life." He pointed out, in the first place, that the view of the speaker quoted had evidently been solely from the standpoint of aesthetics, and proceeded to inquire regarding the worth of life, considered merely as matter of sense, perception. The subject was treated first on grounds of reason, involving a discussion of optimism and pessimism as philosophical systems. Leibnitz's theory of optimism depends on his principle of sufficient reason, viz.: that nothing exists or can exist without a sufficient reason for its existence. The reason for the existence of this world is that it is the best possible world; otherwise it would not have been created by an infinitely wise and good God, Is there not a contradiction here? Surely if God be infinite in power and goodness he would have to be able to make a better world than any that ever has been or could

"Further, how shall one know that God s infinite in power and goodness?" continued Mr. Butler. "Because, you say this would indicate such an author. That would be to argue in a circle. We prove the goodness of the world from the divine perfection, and then turn about and prove divine perfection from the goodness of the world. Therefore, the only proofs that are left us on grounds of pure reason are those ap-pealing to experience and consciousness. But how shall I, who have no experience of any other world, say that this is the best possible, or even that it is a good world? Hence optimism, as a philosophical system applicable to the entire universe, lacks support. On the other hand, during the present century, the attempt has been made to establish pessimism as a philosophical system. The fallacy of Schopenhauer's philosophy is easily shown. With him the will is the ding ar sich, the sole real existence, of which all phenomena are only manifestations. The essence of the will he makes to be a constant, an unsatisfied and unsatisfiable striving. This is its misery. It can never rest from its striving; to do so would be annihilation. It would then no longer be will. It would be nothing. ing. As one desire perishes another must arise. This striving, this unsatisfied desire, we call sorrow. Life is full of sorrow. Life is sorrow-nothing else. Von Hartmann adopts the leading principles of Schopenhauer's philosophy; so also does Bahnsen. A sufficient answer to this wholetheory is that not only does the exercise of the will not entail unhappiness on man, but, to the normal mind, it is source of unceasing satisfaction. Pessimism also, then, as a universal system of philosophy, cannot be sustained on grounds of reason; and, as already argued in the case of optimism, experience and consciousness are inadequate for the solution of ques-

tions relating to universal truth. "We cannot, then, reach a reasoned view of life. Philosophy, failing to establish the nature of the universe, leaves unanswered the question of the worth of human exist-"Yet, although it is only within recent years that these two terms have been em ployed in philosophical discussion, and used to characterize definite systems, there have always been optimists and there have always been pessimists in the world; and whether philosophy succeeds or fails in establishing the one system or the other, the practical results are not likely to be much affected. There will continue to be both optimists and pessimists in the world."

The speaker next appealed to the in-unreasoned philosophy of life, which, he affirmed, was even more potent than the reasoned, because it was of the heart rather than of the head. "The word 'unreasoned,' " he said, "should be used with a limitation. Men's views of ffe are never unreasoned, except, perhaps, in the sense of not being connected with any general system of reasoning. In the com-mon sense, he is an optimist, who, though recognizing the ills of life and, even, it may be, at times, exaggerating them, neverlarge preponderance of blessing, holds fast to an undying faith in the goodness of things, never wholly despairs of the ultimate outcome, loves life before all things, because in life there is hope of all things.

On the other hand, to be a pessimist it is

not necessary to deny utterly the existence

or the influence of good but only to find it

overmastered by evil. The pessimist, this modified pessimist, perhaps, really enjoys his pessimism. There may be nothing real The reality of largely imaginated unhappiness was emphasized, followed by a contrast of the lives of Bismarck, who believed that if the moments of real happiness which he had enjoyed could be counted they would amount to perhaps twenty-four hours, and of Gladstone, whose life has been full of the sources of sweetness, with no room in it for the bitterness of personal feeling. The truth drawn from the illustrations was that the prond successes of life do not contain in themselves the recompense of effort but serve to dignify and sweeten life in its humbler phases; that the true joy, the sweet satisfaction of life is

found in its simpler and more intimate rela-

tions; but even domestic happiness is of it-

"He dignifies it and invests it with sweet joy and satisfaction, who conquers recognition in empire wider than the hearthstone," said President Butler. "The proud man's home, no matter how lowly, is a palace. The retirement of rural scenes is sweet; the hush of woods is holy; the lake shore's lonely reach brings peace and rest-to whom? Not to him who idles all year long, but to the man into whose busy life they bring a moment's pause and time for thought; and if to him thus thinking, his childhood seems a happy thing, if home seems full of all the blessedness of all the worlds, and the love that holds him there the strongest tie in ife; if the deep wood and quiet waterside speak benediction to his soul, it is not so much on account of the power or charm which these things have in themselves—they are the facets of the diamond where the light of all the gem finds concentration. The question of life's worth, as we are now considering it, is one of moods and feelings and in such is man a very variable creature. At one moment he is borne on the top crest; at the next, he sinks mid waves darkly threatening over him. Now, life is inspiration. The breath of it is as wine's deep draught. thickening the blood's thin flow; again, oh disillusioned soul, heap ashes on thy wearied head, for, lo, the light has vanished from thy skies, and from thy heart the glow of life departed. To-day, life calls to one, as to the mariner calls to the whitecapped waves of wind-blown sea; to-mor-row one sits by silent shore and with lightless eyes looks out over dull waters

to leaden skies.

"My second main conclusion, therefore, is that the worth of life, aesthetically considered, cannot be definitely determined by induction from experience. The question is to be considered on yet other grounds. As a question of aesthetics there is no solution possible to man. As such, its terms cannot be computed either by means of the a priori reasonings of science, or by the induction methods of individual experience. Life is not an aesthetic, but an ethical problem. Its solution is to be arrived at by appeal to truth of the moral order. And now, although reason and experience combined reach not all the way, they may and do buttress a religious faith rising the unknown and the unknowable. great fundamental facts of that faith are God and human personality, and these two great facts, beneath all changing phenomena of life, give it worth and significance. They solve the problem. He who believes in a personal God, in a moral law, in the free will of man, he, I say, never can be aught but optimist. And in the light of such creed life takes on new meaning. We no longer judge it by standards of pleasure and pain, but the good of it is made to depend upon a something beyond mere external impression, and to this highest good, pain, and sorrow, and loss not only may contribute, but are regarded as even absolutely necessary. To you, therefore, to whom, at this hour, I especially address myself, I have to recommend, not some passing mood, not some insufficient philosophy; but

-and let it be a large and all-embracing optimism. I am not banishing pessimism; t belongs to life's moods, and I believe in it as such. I have small favor for the complacency of mere surface optimism. It is shallow and insincere. Life's meaning is deep, and there are dark shadows in it, and he only lives who knows its gloom. Perhaps this is what I mean when I advise to make of optimism a religion-that philosophy of faith shall guide your soul through pessimism's dark mood. Oh, it is good to be glad-hearted. This with you is the time of abounding youth; your hearts are light in the morning; you re-joice all the day; the nights of youth are moonlit nights. It is well-rejoice in your youth, in its freedom from care, in its generous friendships, in its bright hopes. The world is beautiful. A good God has made it so. He has made it bright with sunsaine and grateful with shade by winding stream and fragrance of apple blossoms in the springtime. He has filled it full, too, of food for loving hearts. What dear companionships have childhood's dreamlike days, and how the long, long loves of youth make poetry of life. It is all good-good to ply bring one soul to God every year. the end. Beautiful is that camaraderie linking kindred souls to journey side by side through all the way. The years frow more sober, it is true, but peace is more abiding. The soul

answered. But this is not all of life. This s life from the aesthetic side-which means that it is only partial life. You can live such life and die as the fool died. Enjoy ife-all of it-its bloom and fragrance; its lightened by joys anticipations, its maturity, crowned with the rewards of honorable effort. But enjoy it as a rational being. That means, not that you shall build for yourself a fool's paradise and dwell therein; it means not that you shall deliberately exclude from your view a large share of the facts of human life, but it means that you shall "see life steadily and see it whole." It is a false optimism that excludes pessimism. The world's poets, from Homer to Tennyson, have been pessimists inspired by divine optimism, a very philosophy of faith.
"The poet prophet tells how, after wild struggles and fierce contests, Odysseus, of the seed of Zeus, rested at last in peace and harmony and content. So, to some degree in the life of each one of us, is the journey of Ulysses repeated. Man goes forth, and the 'ruinous winds' drive him far from his course. He dallies in Lotos land; he dwells awhile in halls of Circe, the enchantress, and his soul is enthralled of the goddess who fares before her mighty loom and sings sweet song-but he breaks the spell. To sirens, too, he turns deaf ear, and, in safety, sails he past Seylla and Charibydis. The waves bear him on to Calypso's isle, and there, sitting by the gray sea, he sheds salt tears. Then comes o him the vision of Phaacia, where law reigns, and peace dwells, and submission to authority is-and there is the purpose of his being-its present purpose-accomplished. For, as it seems to me, the object of this life is to bring back the tried soul o its normal condition of conformablenes with the will that rules in the universal

grows surer. Books and society minister a calm content. In the hearts of other men,

kindred spirits, we get our own heart cries

and modesty, and justice, and truth fled. "'Up to Olympus from the widespread "And as the world's redemption is the world's return-redemption from sin, and suffering, and sorrow, and disgrace-to innocence, and purity, and obedience, and love, so do I pray that life's experiences may bring you back after your wandering and your struggles, back to your youth, to the sunbright land of your youth, where skies burn blue, and winds blow light, and where, in all the vital air, reigns peace, trust, confidence, heartful impulse, unwavering courage, abiding calm."

order of things. Thus viewed, youth is but

an adumbration of that primal state en-

joyed by man in the far time, ere fidelity,

WILL THE LIGHT BE HIDDEN.

Rev. J. W. Comfort Talks of the Duties of the College Student. At the Downey-avenue Church, in Irvington, the commencement sermon was preached by Rev. J. W. Comfort. His topic was "The Equipment of Culture." The sermon was based on God's commission to Moses. In part, he said: "Moses was the most cultured man in all the African continent, but when God sent him to deliver Israel He did not ask him what was the sum of his knowledge, but what was in his hand-a rod. Knowledge was like the rod in the hand of Moses; it might turn to a stinging serpent or it might bring water from a rock to bless mankind. There is a quaint custom at the annual banquet of Queen's College, Oxford, where each alumnus present receives a needle and thread, with the motto, 'Take this and be thrifty.' What are you going to take with you into life? Language, something of the liberal arts, a taste for original research, refinement, culture, a deeper and fuller knowledge of the worth of life, a keen perception of the minutely wonderful in botany and biology, a trained eye for the beautiful and an ear attuned to the true? Very good; but what are all of these while your brothers in the world languish in ignorance, suffer in poverty, die without knowledge, are damned through lack of hope? What is in thy hand? What are you carrying to men? What are you yourself? What has culture done for you? What will you do for the world? All these years you have been gaining; now you must give. I say to you solemnly that the most selfish creature of God in all creation is the man who possesses a wealth of knowledge which he hides from others, shrinking like Moses from the commission that God would thrust upon him. "Scientists are elated over the discovery of a new gas-it is argon, so called because apparently it is idle. It does nothing, Four-fifths of the atmosphere is composed of nitrogen. Your culture may be like nitrogen, far-reaching, claiming the great bulk of the world's intelligence; or it may be like oxygen, giving not so much bulk, but brilliance; or it may be the argon-idle, doing nothing. As there is an immense privi-lege, so is there an immense and almost overwhelming responsibility in culture. Only one person out of 450 in this country is equipped by a college course to face the stern battle of life. You must pass on the average 450 people in the street before lege of college training. Did you ever ask yourself, 'Why am I that one?' In the end who will be better for the gift you have received; yourself or others? Will prisoner's breast leap for joy of you? Will any workmen feel less the burden of the taskmaster? Will any mother be saved from the sorrow of her first-born son's death or degradation? Will darkness and superstition be less because of your equipment of culture? "Intellectual privileges are gifts from God. What will you do with them? Are God. What will you do with them? Are they to be only so many steps up the ladder of fame; instruments for coming wealth; a privileged entree to polite society? I say that your equipment of culture is degraded if that is all that you can do with it. These are God's gifts, and the gifts of the uncounted ages, loaned to you that you may better serve your generation. For every advantage that culture gives you, you must give an account to God."

EPISCOPAL CONVENTION Will Meet This Week at Grace Cathe-

dral-Romanism in the Church. The convention of the Episcopal diocese of Indiana will be held in this city this week, beginning Tuesday night, at the Grace Cathedral. Bishop White will then deliver his first convention address. Wednesday the business meeting will be held. It is said that matters purely routine will be considered. Bishop White was asked yesterday if the reports that Rev. Sargent, of the Grace Church, was maintaining a con-

fessional were to be investigated. "I have heard nothing about any trouble in the church, except through the papers," replied the Bishop. "No members of the church have come to me, and I do not think the rumors need investigating. believe most of the talk of trouble comes from outsiders."

"Do you mean," was asked, "if there is a confessional it would be trouble "Now, that is another question," answered the Bishop, good-naturedly. "No complaints have been made to me, and so far as I know everything is lovely in the churches of this diocese. I think outsiders have been doing the talking. From my acquaintance with the workings of the church I know of nothing objectionable."

THE VALUE OF A SINGLE SOUL.

Rev. Dr. Moore, of London, Outlines the Correct Plan of Salvation. The congregations at the Central Christian Church yesterday listened to two sermons, morning and afternoon, by Rev. Dr. William M. Moore, of London, England. He is the editor of the Commonwealth, the organ of the Christian denomination in England. It was started by Dr. Moore, who had gone to London from Ohio to occupy the pulpit vacated by Henry Varley.

In personal appearance Dr. Moore is a patriarch. The evening discourse was on the subject of the "Prodigal Son." The familiar picture of the erring and repentant son was used by Dr. Moore to bring home to his hearers the truth of the reed of personal work in the salvation of souls. It is customary, he said, for churches in these days to join together and inaugurate a great revival, and thus attempt in large numbers to save souls. Great choirs are organized and this have I to recommend to you: a religion | a great orator preacher is sent for, and the

ciently impressed with the duty pointing to him, and to none other more sharply, to save one. It was the one soul that the parable taught was valuable. The father's so-licitude was for the soul of this one son. If, continued the Doctor, there were only ten million Christians in the world, and there are many more than that, and each soul had this duty as clearly impressed upon him as the Lord intends it should be, and each soul should bring one other heart during each year to repentance, it would not be long until the whole world was converted. The second year there would be forty million new converts, and in seven years the gospel would have been carried to every creature, as the Lord commanded This would require, however, that each should understand that the individual sou is the unit of value in the plan of salvation and that in God's sight, being infinite, the one is as much longed for as the many. If then the salvation of one soul causes joy in heaven, the throne of God would be surrounded with a tumult of joy and hosannas if each Christian would do his duty and sim-

CONFIRMED BY THE BISHOP. Simple but Impressive Services at

Catholic Churches. Yesterday was the day on which the Roman Catholic confirmation ceremony is held On account of the absence of Bishop Chatard in Europe there were no confirmations in some of the churches in this city last year. This made the class this year th largest ever confirmed in this city. Si John's Church led with almost 200 and St. Patrick's had 107. There were about 65 at St. Bridget's and 27 at St. Peter and St. Paul's. The ceremony was simple but im pressive. The chitaren marched up the aisle of the church in pairs and in front of their assembled friends the Bishop pronounced the few words in the ceremony. At St. John's Church the children's choir furnished the music. At the other churches the music was by the regular church choirs.

President Stott at First Baptist. Professor Stott, of Franklin College, preached yesterday morning, in the absence at Lafayette of the regular pastor, Mr. Ellison, at the First Baptist Church. He chose his text from Isaiah: "Come, let us reason together." The discourse was a dissertation in exaltation of the intellect of man over that of lower animal formations, and therefore the possession of greater gifts, which carry with them the essentially different functions of will to the extent of normal responsibility, of which the animal knows nothing. He described the picture by the artist Sayre, representing a pet dog looking over each shoulder and criticising a work of art. One of the dogs wore an air of criticism and the other of admiration. This representation of dogs having judgment, the Professor said, is inpainting the creation of fancy. This power of reasoning, he said, puts us in reach of communication with God, but it must be an act of the free will, originating within the individual. While God is infinitely higher than man, the difference after all is one of degree, but the difference between mankind and the dog in the picture is one of kind. The dog looks up to man as his superior and master, it is true, but there is no sympathy or communion of kind. This is reserved for man and God. The test of God of man's worthiness to bear His name is his willingness to seek God and to follow the example of His Son. Professor Stott was a guest of the Sunday school, and addressed the pupils on the lesson of the day.

A Priest Ordained. Whitsunday, or the feast of the Pentecost, was observed yesterday in all the Episcopal churches. At Christ Church services were conducted by Bishop White, who also ordained Edward Saunders a priest. Mr. Saunders is a graduate of the Western Theological School, of Chicago, and he will preach at Connersville and New Castle, The services connected with the ordination were very impressive. Holy communion was observed. Bishop White preached, his re-marks bearing on the duties of the priest-

TEACHING PATRIOTISM.

Pertinent Views of a Veteran and a Mechanic.

A prominent Grand Army man, who has for years been employed at the Atlas works, in this city, has, in connection with an examination of the school histories, been moved to urge a more extensive teaching of patriotism in the public schools. Among other things he says:

"Notwithstanding the splendid facilities for instruction in some branches in our public schools, there is apparently a deficiency in other branches, equally important to make good citizens of all classes. The vicious element and their sympathizers seem to be growing out of proportion to the friends of law and order. Even among intelligent workingmen, when such matters as the Debs insurrection are discussed, a spirit of anarchism crops out here and there, which, while it is not generally accepted, is listened to in silence and must have a bad effect. Hence it should be apparent to every good citizen that no opportunity should be lost to teach the children, at a very early age, love for our country, respect for all the laws, for on these things depend the safety of person and property. "Our educators, according to the manual of the Indianapolis schools, seem to think that these things can be taught at home or later on in life in other ways. They lose sight of the fact that a great proportion of the working class, particuarly the boys, leave school at a tender age, while many of their parents are foreign born, with a limited knowledge of the English language, and know as little about patriotism or our does not stand to reason that a family just cut loose from the old world and coming among us would be favorably impressed with our ways of thinking; therefore, it is certainly the duty of the public instructors to give our children every advantage that is afforded by relating in suitable words, some of the bravest and most gallant men that ever lived. Let the children know, through a public channel, that they belong to a race of heroes that have never been excelled in devotion to the best and freest government that ever existed; that our cause during the late war was just and entirely right. I believe these suggestions, if carried out, would be a vast benefit to all, and particularly to those who hear too much of this complaining that this government of equal laws and privileges benefits only the rich. "In this connection I desire to enter a

general protest against the method of presenting the history of the war in each of the following books: Montgomery's, Barnes's and Ellis's-all of which are used in the public schools of Indiana. The effort of the several authors to appear impartial is so much overdone that they invariably excite sympathy for the rebeis. The distortion of the truths of history in some of these books is a fraud, and the gauzy covering of their sympathy for secession is too thin to deceive any one. The numerous compliments given and others implied for the Confederates are strangely out of place to be the subject of study and composition by the school children of a loyal State, that sent out more than two hundred thousand men to put down the rebellion. The extraor-dinary prominence and lavish compli-ments bestowed on General Lee make him an example for the emulation of our boys. In this city pupils have been led to prove by composition, and with approval of teachers, that Lee was the greatest character developed during the war. Truth in history would say that General Lee deserted his post of duty in the hour of his country's greatest need, and joined an armed insurrection and fought against the Nation that educated him and which he had sworn to support. Not only General Lee, but many other Confederates are given prominence and praise out of proportion to other facts. On the other hand, one will look in vain for patriotic words of commendation for the Union cause. The noble courage, gallantry and sacrifices of Union men are barely noticed, with no effort to inspire admiration of encourage that noble love of our country that this opportunity could so easily excite in the youth of the land. Many of our great battles and victories are sloughed over with the fewest possible words or no notice whatever. Think of a war history for Indiana children in which the name of Morton does not appear."

Only One Arrest During the Day. As most people left the city yesterday the police had very little to do. Only one or two of the down-town saloons attempted to sell and the customers were scarce for very few persons were on the streets. Officers were stationed at the road nouses and resorts near the city, but no ..rrests were made. Up to 6 o'clock last evening but one arrest of any sort had been made, and that was the arrest of an old man for vagrancy and he was sent in by merchant policeman Snow.

Dunlap's Celebrated Hats. Straw and Ladies' Sailors. Seaton's Hat

Insure your home in the Glens Falls. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

church pins its faith to his powers to save PASSED THE 97 MARK Our Last Sale on

THERMOMETER STARTED FOR THE WEATHER LIMIT YESTERDAY.

Water Company Notifies the City that the Danger of a Water Famine Is Over.

The top notch in June weather was reached at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon when the Weather Bureau thermometer in this city reached 97 1-10, a record which was reached in the same month of 1890. At 7 o'clock in the morning the temperature was at 80, and at 90 at 7 o'clock last night. The highest temperature recorded in Indianapolis since the institution of the weather bureau was 101 degrees, which height was reached in July of both 1881 and 1887. The thermometer in the courthouse tower yesterday claimed to find 102 legrees of the heat while many private weather pieces indicate as high as 105. And there is no rain in sight. The Water Company notified the city au-

thorities vesterday that the danger of a water famine is past and that the company is in a position to furnish an abundance of water in the event of a big fire. This notice was taken to mean by some that the company is drawing on the river for a supply. The company denies this. The effect of the drought is beginning to show itself in the appearance of many of the stanch shade trees; and where cement walks and asphalt pavement flank the trees, the withered appearance of the leaves is more marked. One tinge elm on Delaware street just south of Massa-chusetts avenue has heretofore maintained its freshness in the face of most droughts, out now its leaves are beginning to turn yellow. Old fashioned roses that are usually so fresh on the bushes at this season are becoming decrepit and dingy. One resident of a North-side street suggests that property owners may keep the leaves of their trees fresh by planting a tile on each side of a tree and filling this with water whenever they sprinkle. Large crowds went out into the country early yesterday morning to avoid the heat and cafch breaths of the fresh air. During the middle of the day and in the afternoon the cars bound for Fairview Park and Broad Ripple were crowded. Many picnick-

ers went out of town in wagons. A large excursion took in Blue River Park. At Fairview it is said there were twenty people for every shade tree. The drought has become so severe in this county that yesterday Pleasant run, at the Madison avenue crossing, was dry, only occasionally a little pool of water being seen. This is not the first time the creek has been dry, but never have the pools o water been so few and far between. Little Buck creek, which is a few miles further south, was in the same condition. The farmers in that part of the county are suffering from a water famine. Many wells are dry and water for stock is so scarce

as to become alarming. According to the weather bureau's figures there has been ten inches less of rainfall this season than there would have been it the fall had been normal Until the calculation is made to show how much water this would be, it is be ond the mind of humanity to grasp the immensity of it. This county contains 402 square miles. Each square mile contains 2,787,400 square feet, or 4,014,489,600 square inches. Multiplying this amount by ten, number of inches of rain deficiency, gives 40,144,896,000 cubic inches of water that should have fallen in this county, but has not. There are 231 cubic inches in a gallon, which would make the deficiency 69,862,546,056 gallons. Estimating 250 gallons of water to the ton, which is approximately correct, the deficiency tons would be 279,440,184. If this were barrels such as coal oil is shipped in, it would fill 1,397,200,920 of them. Loaded in cars of 125 barrels each, which would make load of 25 tons, it would fill 11,177,687 cars. The ordinary freight cars will average about three to the hundred feet, or 158 to the mile. This would make a train 70,744 miles in length, enough to reach around the world two and four-fifths times. This gives

slight idea of the water that is needed. Patrolman Conklin Overcome. Patrolman Conklin, while on duty yesterlay near the south side of Monument place, was overcome by the heat. He was carried nto a transfer office and Police Surgeon Kahlo was called. Conklin revived and Acting Captain Hyland had him taken home. His condition last night was some improved and no serious results are an-

THE K. OF P. CASTLE PROJECT.

Grand Lodge Will Probably Ask that Number of Directors Be Reduced.

The Grand Lodge of the Knights of Pythias will meet here this week, the sessions being held Tuesday and Wednesday. Outside of the routine business the Grand Lodge will consider the project to erect a castle hall in this city. A lot has been purchased at the corner of Pennsylvania street and Massachusetts avenue, on which about \$4),000 has been paid, the Grand Lodge furnishing one-half of the money. A prominent Knight, in speaking of the matter last night, said:

"The question of the Grand Lodge ex-tending further assistance in this affair will be discussed, but I hardly think it probable long as the organization of the Castle Hall Association is as at present. Now the Such a large number is entirely too cum bersome to facilitate the work or to man age it in a business-like or economical man ner. With so many directors no one o them will take much personal interest in the work. The Grand Lodge will ask that the number of directors be reduced to seven adapted to the various grades, many of the heroic deeds in behalf of the Republic on land and on sea, with brief biographies of prise." or nine, and if this is done it is likely that

Leading members in the State have already begun to arrive, and James M. Hatfield, of Huntington, grand chancellor, and Charles F. S. Neal, of Lebanon, vice grand chancellor, have established headquarters in Parlor A of the Denison. Others who were at the Denison last night were: Otto Kolb, Boonville, grand prelate; Hon. James E. Watsen, Rushville; Hon. E. L. Siver, Fort Wayne; Hon. E. F. Williams, Terre Haute; Hon. A. C. Hawkins, Evansville,

and Hon. C. E. Shirely, Richmond. THE BANK HAD NO INTEREST.

It Was Merely Trustee for Holders of Premier Works Bonds.

The American Trust and Savings Bank, of Chicago, was the trustee of bonds to the amount of \$360,000, issued by the Premier Steel Company, which Judge Brown recently declared void, because the mortgage to secure them was not recorded until after the failure of the company. In speaking of the matter, Levy Mayer, of the Chicago

"The American Trust and Savings Bank acts as trustee all over the United States under trust deeds to secure bonds. As trustees in this case it had no interest in the bonds, or the property, or the outcome of the litigation. It is, therefore, in no wise affected by the result. The decision, if it stands, will affect only the bondholders by extinguishing the trust deed, and will inure to the benefit of the general creditors, who, I understand, have claims exceeding \$1,000,000 against the Premier company. The bank has had no part in the These bonds were issued with the understanding that the holders were not to have the mortgage recorded until such a time as they might feel that their security demanded it. As no mortgage was on record. other investors had no knowledge of its

existence, and advanced money to the con-

cern. After the failure the mortgage was

bank, is quoted as saying:

placed on record.

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NOTICE

NOTICE OF THE MEETING

OF THE COUNTY BOARD OF REVIEW

Notice is hereby given that the County Board of Review of Marion county, State of Indiana, will met at 10 o'clock a. m., on Monday, the 17th day of June, 1895, at the room of the County Commissioners in the courthouse, in the city of Indianapolis, in Marion county, State of Indiana, the same being the third Monday in June, 1896, for the purpose of reviewing all assessments and the equalization of the valuation of the real and personal property in said county and the assessment, review and equalization of taxes, to hear the complaints of any owner of personal property except "railroad track" and rolling stock of railroads, to equalize the valuation of property and taxa-bles made subsequent to the first day of April, 1895, and to correct any list of valuation as they deem proper; to equalize the valuation made by the assessors of the several townships of said county, either by adding to or deducting therefrom, such sums as are necessary to fix the assessment at the true cash value; and in all cases where said County Board of Review deems it necessary, to add omitted property, or increase the valuation thereof by the assessor; to correct errors in names of persons in the description of property upon assessment list, and in the assessment and valuation of property thereon, and shall cause to be make the lists and returns of assessments comply with the provisions of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, entitled "An act concerning taxation, repealing all laws in conflict therewith and declaring an emergency," approved March 6, 1891, and as amended, March 1, 1895, and shall pass upon each valuation, and may upon sufficient cause being shown, or on its own motion, correct the assessment or valuation of any property in such manner as will, in its judgment, make the valuation thereof just and equal. Said County Board of Review at said meeting will assess the capital stock and all franchises and privileges of every street railroad, water works, gas, manufacturing mining, gravel road, savings bank and other under the laws of this State, and wil consider and act upon all recommendations made by the county assessor. In vitness whereof, I, Thomas Taggart, auditor of Marion county, State of Indians have hereunto affixed my hand and the seal of the Board of Commissioners of said county this 1st day of June, 1895.
(L. S.) THOMAS TAGGART. Auditor of Marion County, State of Indiana

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